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SEVEN SPECTROSCOPIC BINARIES.

	Mag.	Spec.	R.A. 1910	Dec. 1910	Range in Velocity, km
Lalande 2682	7.8	K1	$1^{h} 24^{m}.1$	$+21° 16'$	−17 to +47
Boss 1082	5.3	G4	4 32 .8	+52 54	0 to −66
A. G. C. 3881	8.0	A2p	9 24 .6	+33 42	Composite
Boss 2951	6.4	A1	11 2 .8	+23 49	−13 to +32
Boss 3108	5.8	K5	11 46 .4	−4 50	−2 to +26
Boss 3284	6.7	A3p	12 30 .6	+18 52	Composite
Boss 5173	5.5	A0p	20 6 .8	+26 38	Composite

NOTES.

A. G. C. 3881.—Two plates show double lines. A photograph taken on January 5th gives for the velocities of the two components −41 and $+81^{km}$. Boss 3284. The third spectrogram showed the presence of two spectra. The velocities given by this plate are −70 and $+57^{km}$. Boss 5173.—The hydrogen lines in this star show great variations in width and intensity, due probably to the presence of two spectra. A relative displacement of about 150^{km} between the components is indicated by the first plate.

All of the photographs were taken with low dispersion.

WALTER S. ADAMS.

THREE STARS WITH GREAT RADIAL VELOCITIES.

The following stars have been found to have exceptionally high radial velocities:—

	Mag.	Spec.	R.A. 1910	Dec. 1910	μ	v	No. Plates
W. B. 3^{h} 617	7.2	F5	$3^{h} 35^{m}.8$	$-3° 31'$	$0''.78$	$+114^{km}$	3
W. B. 17^{h} 514	8.6	F1	17 30 .4	+6 4	0 .58	−148	4
O. Arg. 20,452	8.1	G0p	20 18 .3	−21 38	1 .21	−179	4

WALTER S. ADAMS.

THE SPECTRUM OF T TAURI.

A recent photograph of the spectrum of the well-known irregular variable T *Tauri* shows some interesting peculiarities. The spectrum is compound and consists of a considerable number of well-defined bright lines superposed on a dark line spectrum of about type F5. The fact that bright lines cover $H\beta$, $H\gamma$, and H and K makes it difficult to classify the absorption spectrum closely. Measures of the photograph give the following wave-lengths for the bright lines, corrected for radial velocity:—

3889 *H*
3933 *Ca*
3969 *Ca*
4066
4102 *H*
413
419
4231
4341 *H*
4470 *He*
4516
456
463
4861 *H*
4923 *He*

The small scale of the negative (4.1^{mm} from K to $H\beta$) prevents more accurate determinations. In the absorption spectrum numerous dark lines are present, including λ 4227, 4308, and several of the stronger iron lines.

The bright line spectrum of this star is very closely analogous to that of the Wolf-Rayet star B. D. + 36° 3639, both as regards the lines present and their character. It suggests, therefore, the presence of an extensive atmosphere such as is known to exist in the case of the Wolf-Rayet star. The photograph, unfortunately, was taken under very poor observing conditions, so that the image of the star filled essentially the whole of the aperture in the spectrograph window. As it is, however, the bright lines appear to project in undiminished intensity beyond the point at which the continuous spectrum begins to fade away. The presence of an extensive atmosphere is made almost certain by direct photographs which show a nebulous appendage to the star projecting to a distance of about 4″ from the center of the image. This nebulosity, however, is not symmetrical with reference to the star.

The radial velocity as determined from three of the bright hydrogen lines and bright H and K is $+86^{km}$. We hope shortly to obtain spectra of the star with higher dispersion, which will be more suitable for detailed study.

W. S. Adams,
F. G. Pease.

The Radial Velocity of the Nebula N. G. C. 1068.

A photograph of the bright line nebula N. G. C. 1068 was obtained recently with the small-slit spectrograph at the primary focus of the 60-inch reflector. Measures by Mr. Adams and Miss Burwell of the two nebular lines λ 4960 and λ 5007